

# Research on the “Negative Effect” Phenomenon of the Funding of Students of Colleges and Universities

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**Abstract.** In the uneven environment of economic development in various provinces and cities of our country, the issue of funding for impoverished students in colleges and universities in different regions has always been a major concern for the party, the government and even people from all walks of life. The funding for impoverished students in colleges and universities is not only an economic issue but also a social issue. In order to protect impoverished students' rights to equal access to education, China has planned and implemented a series of assistance policies to establish a comprehensive poverty alleviation system for college students. However, in the course of the implementation of these policies to support impoverished students, because of over-financing and wider funding, there is also a series of “negative effects”. With the help of government and social assistance, impoverished students have gradually developed some unhealthy practices. This paper will discuss the “negative effects” phenomenon of college students' funding.

Since the abolition of the university's public fee policy in 1997, our country's institutions of higher learning have begun to implement a comprehensive charging system. In the past, the era of the nation's efforts to cultivate college students has never returned. Under the influence of the market economy and the reform of the education system, the emergence of the college's charging system can be considered as a kind of necessity. The education of colleges and universities was transformed from a cultivation system which was supported by the nation to one which is supported by the government, the society, colleges and universities, as well as students' families. At the end of the 1990s, this reform was a major change for both the people of the entire society and the broad university students. Due to the development and economic environment, this reform brought a new problem for the majority of impoverished students - high tuition became an important issue for children of economic difficulties families at that time to access higher education.

## National Government Funding for Poverty

Reading is the core of education. Education is the foundation of the country. “Youth is strong then China will be strong.” A country and a government can only cultivate talents that can contribute to the construction of the nation by focusing on education and paying attention to education. The core values of socialism teach us that putting people first is the core. Talent cultivation is the foundation of national construction. It is the responsibility of the nation and the government to guarantee the supply and the quality of talents.

Education reforms and the implementation of the college's charging system caused some impoverished students to lose opportunities for further education. The occurrence of this situation has negative impact on talent retention of China. In order to eliminate talent loss, Chinese government has followed the principle of equality of education opportunities, firmly implemented the policy of “not allowing a student to drop out of school due to poverty” and has formulated a series of comprehensive policies for funding implemented students. Moreover, in response to the economic problems of these impoverished students, universities and colleges have also introduced support policies and provided students with a variety of work-study positions. With the help of funding system of “award, aid, loan, supplement and remission” from the government, schools and the society, “everyone can afford higher education” has become a reality in China.

## **The “Negative Effect” Phenomenon in Funding Impoverished Students in Colleges and Universities**

With the zealous support of the government, schools and people from all walks of life, although “everyone can afford higher education” has become a reality, the negative effects that come with it are also numerous. The problems faced by impoverished students in universities have also emerged.

**Over-funding dependence.** With the support of the government and people from all walks of life, impoverished students of colleges and universities can successfully complete studies without worrying about losing opportunities for learning because of economic problems. The starting point for the policy of “helping as much as possible and “loan as much as possible” is good, which has indeed helped a large number of students who are in urgent need of help to avoid falling into the predicament of being out of school. However, such government and social funding will, to a certain extent, also contribute to the inertia and dependence of some students, and it is unfavorable to cultivate the spirit of independence and self-reliance. Some students complete their studies through government and social assistance, but they are underdeveloped in the sense of economic pressure and economic independence. Once a dependency psychology is established, students’ competitiveness and the spirit of struggle in the future will be greatly weakened.

**Affect students to establish correct three views.** The essence of funding impoverished students of colleges and universities is to help those students who are truly poor and truly in need of help to obtain equal rights to study through this type of aid and to effectively avoid the talent loss of China, in order to provide talent protection for building a strong, democratic and civilized modern socialist country. However, due to the implementation of the funding policy, there are many problems, such as wide implementation and large audiences. Under the negative effect of over protection, the real problem is that due to the excessive opportunities of funding for impoverished students, speculativeism and luck have prevailed. Helping students and scholarships hang upside down. Impoverished students in colleges and universities are abusing scholarships and do not cherish scholarships. The trend of enjoyment among impoverished students has become more prevalent and the cultivation of three views has been greatly affected.

**Gradually rise the trend of extravagance, and students are lack of rationality in the use of funding.** The basic cost of living for students while studying at university is the original intention of the establishment of scholarships. The funding from the government and people from all walks of life for college students is to hope that the students will use the money for learning materials, necessities and meals for three meals a day. They hope the money will help impoverished students to finish studies. However, in practical applications, most of the funded students do not have proper planning for the use of money, and even waste money. Many students use this money to buy high-priced electronic products such as mobile phones and computers, and even buy cosmetics, tobacco, alcohol and other high-priced products. There are also some students who use the money for dinner with friends. This misconduct has greatly contributed to the emergence of extravagance among impoverished students. The current situation of waste of money is a serious violation of the original intention to provide funding of China. At the same time, this situation also has a great impact on building the confidence of charities in the society for college students.

### **Alleviation of psychological poverty and economic poverty, promote “poverty encouragement”**

“Cultivating talents with morality” is the foundation of college education. The cultivation and construction of students’ ideological consciousness and moral quality are more important than the study of scientific and cultural knowledge. A student who lacks of scientific and cultural knowledge may make some minor mistakes after entering the society. However, if a student with a lack of spiritual civilization and morality may cause a disaster. The funding for impoverished students of colleges and universities used to stay in the support and assistance of the material and economic. However, based on the current attitudes and ideas of many college students towards funding, the funding for college students does not only need promoting from the material economy, but also

from the perspective of the psychological education and spiritual civilization. The psychological and economic fields shall be paid the same attention to in funding students and “Poverty and Encouragement” approach shall be promoted. The nation should assume two jobs: educating people and helping people. While addressing the financial pressure of impoverished students, it should also cultivate students’ dedication, self-reliance and diligence. The author will provide some suggestions and methods for university students’ funding, hoping to make some contributions to avoid “negative effects” of university students’ funding.

**Turn unpaid funding into paid funding.** The current funding of impoverished students in colleges and universities implements unpaid funding, but it only satisfies the right of college students to receive education. However, it does not propose relevant requirements for students that they should undertake obligations according to their funding. This leads to a weak gratitude and a poor appreciation of the funding after the college students are funded. In order to effectively resolve this phenomenon, the unpaid funding shall be turned into a paid funding, and it is necessary to provide students with the obligation to obtain the funding. Nowadays, many colleges and universities will also stipulate the provision of voluntary work after being funded, which changes the unpaid funding to paid one. Students need to complete some of work after funding, which is equivalent to “rebate” the funding. Although public opinions on this practice are mixed, responsibility and volunteer work can allow students to cherish the funding. While educating students on their gratitude, they can also improve their social competitiveness through volunteer work. Gradually, students are encouraged to work from “unwillingness” to “willingness”, which is very effective in cultivating students’ gratitude and can effectively avoiding “negative effects” of university students’ funding.

**Establish a home visit system and learn more about impoverished students.** At present, the qualification examination of impoverished students in our country is still not perfect. Because of the current situation in China, it is impossible to understand the economic status of a family through taxes as in developed countries, and it is impossible to accurately determine the actual situation of impoverished families. Many proof documents mostly stay on paper documents, which has caused certain difficulties for the accurate understanding of impoverished family's situation. Therefore, it has occurred from time to time to impersonate impoverished families and pretend to be impoverished students to obtain funding, which has caused difficulties in the reasonable advancement of university student financial aid work in China. In view of this situation, it is necessary to carry out home visits to impoverished students and to learn about the real situation of students from impoverished families, which has become an effective means to curb the dependence of college students on financial aid and eliminate the occurrence of “counterfeit impoverished students”. Home visits for funded students shall be arranged as much as possible during holidays or winter and summer vacations, and home visits shall be more focused on students who are suspected to be impoverished and who are routinely involved in misappropriating funds. Home visits shall not only stay in the primary understanding and case verification once and twice, but shall also run through every stage of students’ funding and make regular visits and follow-ups. In this way, on the one hand, it is easy to effectively follow up impoverished students’ understanding of living and learning situations and to avoid “negative effects” after funding. At the same time, special attention can also be given to students who are particularly poor and from special families (such as single parent families or orphans and disabled families), in order to better ensure the daily life of funded students. The record of home visits for impoverished college students shall be run through the time that students receive funding and establish a file for each funded student. In this way, the implementation of a scientific and standardized method of funding impoverished students can better implement the development of funding work.

**Quantified voluntary work assessment for funded students.** Increase the voluntary work of funded students and change the “unpaid” funding into paid one, which can help students to build gratitude and cherish the money. At the same time, the quantified assessment of the voluntary work of funded students can easily increase students’ sense of acquisition and initiative. For example, the nation and schools can establish rules and regulations that require students to work twice a week

and work for 2 hours each time, and be required to participate in voluntary work for no less than 70 hours a year. Work exchanges and bursaries, students' awards and certificates exchange can be set up for funded students. For example, students can replace 6 hours of voluntary work through courageous or first-class scholarships, the honorable certificates and other rewards can be used to replace 4 hours of voluntary work. This quantified voluntary work assessment and exchange mechanism can help students build gratitude sense and fostering enterprising spirit, which can effectively enhance students' mentality of thinking sources of help.

### **Conclusion**

In a word, it is a good thing to give aid to impoverished college students to ensure their successful completion of their studies. But if we ignore the control of the qualifications of the funding students or the financial aid, psychological support and moral cultivation to the funding students in the actual implementation, "negative effects" in funding will occur. In order to avoid this situation, scientific and planned funding work to impoverished students of colleges and universities should continue to be carried out.

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